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10 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

11 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

12 SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

13 WAYMO LLC,

14 Plaintiff,

15 vs.

16 UBER TECHNOLOGIES, INC.;  
17 OTTOMOTTO LLC; OTTO TRUCKING  
LLC,

18 Defendants.

CASE NO. 3:17-cv-00939

**PLAINTIFF WAYMO LLC'S  
SUPPLEMENTAL BRIEF IN SUPPORT  
OF ITS MOTION FOR ORDER TO  
SHOW CAUSE WHY DEFENDANTS  
SHOULD NOT BE HELD IN CONTEMPT  
OF THE PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION  
ORDER (Dkt. 426) AND EXPEDITED  
DISCOVERY ORDER (Dkt. 61)**

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SUBMITTED UNDER SEAL**

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Waymo brings this supplemental brief to notify the Court of additional violations of the Court's March 16 Expedited Discovery Order and May 11 Preliminary Injunction Order that have come to light since the August 16 hearing. First, Waymo has discovered that Defendants' agent Stroz Friedberg possesses devices received from Anthony Levandowski in connection with the due diligence investigation – specifically, [REDACTED] – that that have never been disclosed by Defendants, in violation of both the Court's March 16 and May 11 Orders. Second, hundreds of LiDAR-related text messages between Mr. Levandowski and Uber executives and engineers – including Travis Kalanick (former CEO), Eric Meyhofer (current head of Uber's self-driving car program), James Haslim (Fuji hardware lead), Daniel Gruver (Fuji Program Manager), and Scott Boehmke (LiDAR engineer) were produced late in the discovery period and never disclosed on Defendants' Paragraph 5 logs prior to close of fact discovery, in violation of the PI Order. As just one example, on the final day of fact discovery, Defendants produced notes from a late-night, January 3, 2016 white board meeting between Travis Kalanick and Anthony Levandowski in which Uber's then-CEO discussed with the then-Waymo employee "[REDACTED]" LiDAR sensors as part of a compensation arrangement in which "[REDACTED]". Neither these notes, nor the January 3 meeting – where LiDAR was extensively discussed – is disclosed on Defendants' Paragraph 5 logs. Third, Defendants have continued to misuse the Fifth Amendment and common interest privileges, resisting discovery and Court Orders based on Mr. Levandowski's purported non-cooperation, while simultaneously coordinating strategy and discovery with Mr. Levandowski. For example, as set forth below, Otto Trucking received from Mr. Levandowski physical evidence (that it contends is relevant), then attempted to surprise Waymo's main technical witness by producing that physical evidence without prior notice at his August 22 deposition, while refusing – on grounds of privilege – to provide any information about how it was obtained. Defendants' continuing misconduct has severely prejudiced Waymo. Accordingly, in addition to the proposed jury instruction submitted herewith, Waymo requests as an additional sanction that the Court instruct the jury that the adverse inference that the Court has previously ruled may be drawn against Mr. Levandowski be extended to include Defendants.

**I. WAYMO DISCOVERS ADDITIONAL HIDDEN DEVICES THAT SHOULD HAVE BEEN DISCLOSED IN RESPONSE TO THE COURT’S MARCH 16 AND MAY 11 ORDERS**

As set forth in Waymo’s initial Motion for an Order to Show Cause (Dkt. 676-4), Defendants have repeatedly and falsely represented to the Court that they had complied with the Court’s March 16 and May 11 Orders, which required disclosure of documents related to Waymo files downloaded by Anthony Levandowski, and to the destruction of any such documents. After the August 16 hearing on that Motion, Waymo learned of yet another instance in which Defendants and their agent Stroz Friedberg (“Stroz”) violated the Court’s Orders. In particular, on August 22, Stroz revealed to Waymo the existence of “[REDACTED]” that had been collected from Mr. Levandowski as part of the Stroz due diligence but never previously disclosed to either Waymo or the Court.<sup>1</sup> (Ex. 1 (emphasis added).) This 11<sup>th</sup> hour disclosure constitutes yet another, egregious example of Defendant’s disregard of this Court’s Orders to provide disclosures – to Waymo’s severe prejudice.

The Court’s March 16 Expedited Discovery Order set a March 31 deadline for Defendants to “produce for inspection all files and documents downloaded by Anthony Levandowski ... before leaving plaintiff’s payroll and thereafter taken by [him].” (Dkt. 61 at 2 ¶ 4.) The Court’s PI Order required Defendants to “immediately and in writing exercise the full extent of their corporate, employment, contractual, and other authority to (a) prevent Anthony Levandowski and all other officers, directors, employees, **and agents** of defendants from consulting, copying, or otherwise using the downloaded materials; and (b) cause them to return the downloaded materials and all copies,

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<sup>1</sup> After Stroz sent that email, counsel for Mr. Levandowski notified Waymo that “[t]he information in the below email needs to be clawed back.” (Ex. 1.) Waymo promptly challenged that attempted claw-back (Dkt. 1329), because the information in the email – identifying “the locations where any purportedly privileged documents were found” – is the same type provided on a privilege log and therefore cannot be protected by the Fifth Amendment or any other privilege. (Dkt. 202 at 3.) At the August 28 hearing on that challenge, Judge Corley ruled that “I’m not clawing it back” because “[i]t’s definitely not privileged,” but declined to make an advisory opinion in advance of the ruling from the Federal Circuit. (Dkt. 1414 at 87:13-88:2.) Therefore, out of an abundance of caution Waymo attaches the challenged email as a sealed exhibit pursuant to Rule 26(b)(6)(B), and will only serve an unredacted copy of this brief, proposed jury instruction, and Exhibit 1 on recipients of the email at issue.

1 excerpts, and summaries thereof to Waymo (or the Court) by **MAY 31 AT NOON.**” (Dkt. 426 at 23 ¶  
 2 2 (emphasis added).) That May 11 Order also required Defendants to “conduct a thorough  
 3 investigation and provide a detailed accounting under oath setting forth every person who has seen or  
 4 heard any part of any downloaded materials, what they saw or heard, when they saw or heard it, and  
 5 for what purpose,” by no later than June 23. (*Id.* at 24 ¶ 4.) The Order was clear that “[t]he  
 6 accounting shall **not** be limited to downloaded materials that happened to make their way into some  
 7 due diligence report but shall cover **any and all** downloaded materials.” (*Id.* (emphases added).) Yet  
 8 at no time – not on March 31, not on May 31, and not on June 23 – did Defendants disclose the  
 9 existence of these “[REDACTED] collected  
 10 from Mr. Levandowski, even though these devices plainly are highly relevant to the search for  
 11 Waymo’s misappropriated trade secret information. Rather, it was third party **Stroz** – Defendants’  
 12 agent – who first revealed the existence of these materials, less than 48 hours before the fact discovery  
 13 cut-off.

14 Defendants’ Paragraph 4 accountings, and other statements to the Court about downloaded  
 15 materials, are replete with misrepresentations that conceal the existence of these devices. For  
 16 example, Uber’s June 23 Accounting Pursuant to Paragraph Four of May 11, 2017 Preliminary  
 17 Injunction Order states – under oath – that “Stroz Friedberg collected and imaged Anthony  
 18 Levandowski’s personal devices for the purpose of preparing a due diligence report.” (Dkt. 715 at 2;  
 19 *see also id.* at 5 (“Stroz Friedberg imaged Anthony Levandowski’s personal devices on March 22,  
 20 2016, as part of the due diligence project.”).) Similar representations were made in the three  
 21 supplemental accountings provided on June 28, July 20, and August 13. (*See* Dkt. 762 at 2 and 6;  
 22 Dkt. 967 at 2 and 7; Dkt. 1170 at 2 and 7.) But Stroz’s August 22 email shows that these statements  
 23 are intentionally misleading, because Uber knew or should have known that Stroz had [REDACTED] of Mr.  
 24 Levandowski’s hard drives that apparently Stroz never even reviewed, much less imaged. Uber never  
 25 revealed the existence of these devices to either the Court or to Waymo, despite claiming that “Uber  
 26 devoted enormous resources to comply with the Court’s May 11 provisional relief order” including  
 27 “interview[ing] 60 individuals at Stroz” about the location of potentially downloaded materials. (Dkt.  
 28 885 at 6; *see also* Dkt. 806-5 [Declaration of Sylvia Rivera] at 2 ¶ 7, 10.)

1 The fact that these devices were never imaged or analyzed by Stroz does not absolve  
 2 Defendants from accounting for them. The PI Order, for example, is unambiguous that the accounting  
 3 and investigation would **not** be limited to the downloaded materials that were discussed in the Stroz  
 4 due diligence report. (Dkt. 426 at 24 ¶ 4.) Indeed, the contents of devices that were never imaged by  
 5 Stroz are particularly important. For these devices, Defendants apparently conducted no analysis of  
 6 whether they contained downloaded material (such as the 14,000 files stolen from the SVN repository)  
 7 or whether Mr. Levandowski made and retained back-up copies of such materials immediately before  
 8 turning the devices over to Stroz. In turn, answers to these questions loom large in view of Uber and  
 9 MoFo's (still hidden) arrangement with Stroz that specifically **excluded** these devices from analysis,<sup>2</sup>  
 10 and Uber and Ottomotto's policy of giving Mr. Levandowski free reign to use personal computers  
 11 while designing LiDAR systems for Uber and while running Uber's entire self-driving car program.<sup>3</sup>  
 12 The truth about downloaded material on these devices and their forensic history is therefore critical in  
 13 assessing the veracity of claims frequently trumpeted by Uber's lawyers that **all** of Mr. Levandowski's  
 14 devices were analyzed and then "put in a vault" to ensure that none of the stolen files on those devices  
 15 "made it to Uber."

16 Defendants' concealment of these devices – which have never been identified on a privilege  
 17 log, interrogatory response, sworn pleading, or Paragraph 4 accounting, let alone searched for stolen  
 18 Waymo files – is yet another blatant violation of this Court's Orders.

19 **II. DEFENDANTS HAVE REPEATEDLY VIOLATED PARAGRAPH 5 OF THE**  
 20 **COURT'S MAY 11 ORDER**

21 Subsequent to filing its Motions for an Order to Show Cause, Waymo also has uncovered  
 22 dozens of violations of Paragraph 5 of the Court's Preliminary Injunction Order. That Order required

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23 <sup>2</sup> See, e.g., Dkt. 380 (Declaration of Eric M. Friedberg in Support of Defendants' Opposition to  
 24 Waymo's Motion to Compel at 1), ¶ 4 ("Stroz's investigative work was guided by directives from  
 25 MoFo and OMM regarding what topics to investigate and how Stroz should investigate these  
 topics. MoFo provided these directives to Stroz.").

26 <sup>3</sup> See, e.g., Dkt. 502 at 54:4-10 (THE COURT: "What prevented him from bringing a laptop to  
 27 work every day at Uber and consulting the 14,000 files as needed, and then having conversations  
 28 with people where he never mentioned Waymo, but simply says: Why don't we try it this way?  
 What prevented that from happening? MR. GONZALEZ: Your honor, nothing prevented that  
 from happening.").

1 Defendants to “provide Waymo’s counsel and the Court with a complete and chronologically  
 2 organized log of all oral and written communications – including, without limitation, conferences,  
 3 meetings, phone calls, one-on-one conversations, texts, emails, letters, memos, and voicemails –  
 4 wherein Anthony Levandowski mentioned LiDAR to any officer, director, employee, agent, supplier,  
 5 or consultant of defendants” by no later than June 23. (Dkt. 426 at 25 ¶ 5.) Defendants’ June 23 logs  
 6 did not comply with that Order. Initially, Defendants have cavalierly “interpreted” the Court’s June  
 7 23 deadline as a suggestion rather than a requirement, making significant additions to their logs on  
 8 June 27, then again on June 30, again on July 3, again on July 19, again (by Otto Trucking) on August  
 9 18 and – most recently – yet again just days ago, on September 5. In other words, instead of preparing  
 10 a complete log at the **outset** of discovery, as ordered by the Court, Defendants waited until 12 days  
 11 **after** the fact discovery **cut-off** to provide their log.

12 However, even Defendants’ most recent “supplementation” fails to comply with Paragraph 5  
 13 of the Court’s Order. Since the filing of its motion for an Order to Show Cause, Waymo has  
 14 discovered dozens of highly relevant LiDAR communications from Mr. Levandowski that were not  
 15 only withheld until the final days of discovery, but have never been disclosed on any of Defendants’  
 16 Paragraph 5 logs.

17 For example, Defendants concealed until August 24 – the final day of fact discovery – notes  
 18 from a January 3, 2016 evening white-boarding session between Mr. Levandowski, Uber’s Chief  
 19 Product Officer Jeff Holden, and then-CEO Travis Kalanick [REDACTED]

20 [REDACTED]  
 21 [REDACTED]. (Ex. 2 [UBER00311294].) The evidence shows that LiDAR was discussed extensively at this  
 22 meeting. For example, under the bullet “[REDACTED],” sub-bullets state that “[REDACTED]  
 23 [REDACTED]” and “[REDACTED]  
 24 [REDACTED] [.]” (*Id.*). Yet neither these notes  
 25 nor the January 3 meeting were disclosed on any iteration of Defendants’ Paragraph 5 LiDAR log.  
 26 (*See, e.g.*, Dkt. 1469 Ex. 1.)

27 As another example, Defendants’ logs exclude dozens of LiDAR-related communications  
 28 between Mr. Levandowski and LiDAR engineer James Haslim. Mr. Haslim is a central witness in this



1 case. He helped develop Defendants' Spider LiDAR design, and is currently the lead hardware  
 2 engineer for Fuji. Before working for Defendants, Mr. Haslim was an engineer at Tyto LiDAR LLC  
 3 ("Tyto").<sup>4</sup> Tyto is a LiDAR company that was "acquired" by Ottomotto in May 2016 – between the  
 4 signing of the Put Call Agreement with Uber (April 11) and the date that the acquisition closed  
 5 (August 23). [REDACTED]. (See,  
 6 *e.g.*, Ex. 3 [UBER00109892; UBER00109893; UBER00109919].)

7 Waymo discovered on August 21 that Mr. Levandowski personally owned and controlled  
 8 Tyto.<sup>5</sup> Defendants failed to disclose Mr. Levandowski's ownership of Tyto at any point during the  
 9 discovery period (*see, e.g.*, Ex. 9 [Uber's Responses to Waymo's First Set of Expedited  
 10 Interrogatories] at 6), even though several of Defendants' employees and shareholders knew of Mr.  
 11 Levandowski's relationship to Tyto and the related shell entities.<sup>6</sup> Consistent with their pattern of

12  
 13  
 14 <sup>4</sup> Tyto was originally named "Odin Wave." Waymo refers to the entity as "Tyto" herein regardless  
 15 of which name it was using at the time.

16 <sup>5</sup> Waymo did not uncover this key fact until the final week of discovery, and only in response to a  
 17 third party subpoena. Due to the elaborate series of shell companies and trusts Mr. Levandowski set  
 18 up to conceal his involvement in Tyto, Waymo was forced to serve more than a dozen subpoenas on a  
 19 variety of entities – lawyers [REDACTED], accountants ([REDACTED]  
 20 [REDACTED]), holding companies ([REDACTED]  
 21 [REDACTED]), trustees ([REDACTED]  
 22 [REDACTED]), and trusts ([REDACTED]) – to identify Mr. Levandowski at the center of  
 23 Tyto's "Russian nesting doll" ownership structure. (*See, e.g.*, Ex. 4 [8/22/2017 A. Levandowski  
 24 Depo. Tr.] at 138:18-162:1); Ex. 5 [UBER00047823] (Tyto-Ottomotto Asset Purchase Agreement);  
 25 Ex. 6 [UBER00047857] (Operating Agreement of Tyto LiDAR, LLC); Ex. 7 [REDACTED]  
 26 [REDACTED]; Ex. 8 [Peak Trust / Bismuth Trust / Blattmachr 00001]  
 27 ([REDACTED]).

28 <sup>6</sup> For example, Ognen Stojanovski (Uber ATG's Head of Policy and Government Relations) was the  
 manager of both Tyto and [REDACTED], the Sandstone Group; Max Levandowski  
 (Mechanical Engineer at Uber ATG) is [REDACTED]  
 [REDACTED]; Brent Schwartz (Business  
 Operations at Uber ATG) was the CEO of Tyto; and Mr. Haslim (Senior Manager, Engineering at  
 Uber ATG) [REDACTED]  
 [REDACTED]. (Ex. 10 [TYTO-001598]  
 [REDACTED]; Ex. 11 [TYTO-001599] ([REDACTED]; Ex. 12 [TYTO-  
 001600] [REDACTED]).  
 However, once Waymo independently confirmed that Mr. Levandowski was Tyto's owner, Uber  
 switched gears and tried to use these facts as a basis to obtain adverse inferences **for Uber** at Mr.

1 obfuscation, Defendants withheld production of Mr. Levandowski and Mr. Haslim's text messages  
 2 (Mr. Levandowski's preferred means of communication) until August 8, the day before Mr. Haslim's  
 3 August 9 deposition. Communications from Mr. Levandowski to Mr. Haslim that should have been  
 4 logged on June 23, but which were withheld from Waymo until the August 8 production, and which  
 5 have never been logged on any of Defendants' Paragraph 5 logs, include:

- 6 • "[REDACTED]  
 7 [REDACTED]  
 8 [REDACTED]  
 9 [REDACTED]  
 10 [REDACTED] (Ex. 13 [UBER00199147-  
 11 UBER00199156], dated March 26, 2015);
- 12 • "[REDACTED]" (*Id.*  
 13 [UBER00199172], dated March 1, 2016);
- 14 • "[REDACTED]" (*Id.* [UBER00199181], dated May 17, 2016);
- 15 • [REDACTED]  
 16 [REDACTED]  
 17 [REDACTED]" (*Id.* [UBER00199190-UBER00199210], dated May 26, 2016);
- 18 • [REDACTED]  
 19 [REDACTED]  
 20 [REDACTED]  
 21 [REDACTED]" (*Id.* [UBER00199211-UBER00199224], dated May  
 22 28, 2016);
- 23 • "[REDACTED]" (*Id.*  
 24 [UBER00199243], dated June 29, 2016);
- 25 • [REDACTED]  
 26 [REDACTED]

27 \_\_\_\_\_  
 28 Levandowski's August 22 deposition. (*See, e.g.*, Ex. 4 [8/22/2017 A. Levandowski Depo. Tr.] at 251:24-254:24).

1 [REDACTED]  
 2 [REDACTED]” (*Id.* [UBER00199248-  
 3 UBER00199263], dated June 30, 2016);

4 As yet another example, Defendants have never logged dozens of LiDAR communications  
 5 between Mr. Levandowski and Daniel Gruver (Program Manager for Fuji), and waited to produce  
 6 them until August 3 – the day before Mr. Gruver’s deposition – as part of a document dump of over  
 7 **three thousand** Gruver custodial documents produced that day. These LiDAR communications  
 8 include updates from Mr. Gruver on the development of Fuji and Spider, and text messages from Mr.  
 9 Levandowski such as:

- 10 • [REDACTED] (Ex. 14 [UBER00177240], dated July 28,  
 11 2016);
- 12 • “[REDACTED]” (*Id.* [UBER00177259],  
 13 dated September 15, 2016).

14 Defendants engaged in the same practice with respect to LiDAR text messages between Mr.  
 15 Levandowski and Scott Boehmke (Uber LiDAR engineer), producing them with over 800 Boehmke  
 16 custodial documents on July 27, the day before his July 28 deposition in Pittsburgh. These  
 17 communications are not disclosed on Defendants’ Paragraph 5 logs, and include the following text  
 18 messages from Mr. Levandowski sent before the Ottomotto acquisition closed in 2016:

- 19 • “[REDACTED]” (Ex. 15 [UBER00115396], dated April 26, 2016);
- 20 • “[REDACTED]  
 21 [REDACTED]  
 22 [REDACTED]” (*Id.* [UBER00115397], dated April 28, 2016);
- 23 • [REDACTED]  
 24 [REDACTED]  
 25 [REDACTED].” (*Id.* [UBER00115431], dated April 28, 2016);
- 26 • [REDACTED]  
 27 [REDACTED].” (*Id.* [UBER00115433], dated May 2, 2016).

1 Other highly relevant LiDAR communications were also concealed until the end of fact  
 2 discovery, and then only added to Defendants' Paragraph 5 logs on September 5 – i.e., almost two  
 3 weeks after fact discovery closed. For example, on August 17 – the day before Eric Meyhofer's  
 4 deposition – Defendants produced hundreds of text messages between Mr. Levandowski and Mr.  
 5 Meyhofer, who succeeded Mr. Levandowski as head of Uber's self-driving car program. These text  
 6 messages include communications wherein Mr. Levandowski not only mentioned LiDAR, but was  
 7 actively directing the design approach for Fuji. For example:

8 [REDACTED]  
 9 [REDACTED]  
 10 [REDACTED]

11 (Ex. 16 [UBER00236495].) This communication should have been disclosed in chronological order at  
 12 the outset of discovery, on June 23, not buried in a production of over 1100 documents the day before  
 13 Mr. Meyhofer's deposition in Pittsburgh, and then belatedly logged on September 5.

14 As another example, Defendants waited until August 23 – the day before the close of fact  
 15 discovery – to produce dozens of text messages between Mr. Levandowski, Mr. Meyhofer, Nick  
 16 Letwin (Uber ATC electrical engineer), and Don Burnette (Ottomotto/Uber software engineer)  
 17 relating to Uber's LiDAR systems. (*See, e.g.*, Ex. 17 [UBER0030109-UBER00127]. In a series of  
 18 text messages from September 2016, Mr. Letwin and Mr. Burnette sought advice about LiDAR  
 19 sensors ([REDACTED])

20 [REDACTED], in response to which  
 21 Mr. Levandowski provided guidance ("[REDACTED]  
 22 [REDACTED]  
 23 [REDACTED]  
 24 [REDACTED]  
 25 [REDACTED]), and which Mr. Letwin and Mr. Burnette  
 26 acknowledged in turn as useful ([REDACTED]  
 27 [REDACTED]  
 28 [REDACTED]. (*Id.*)

1 Similarly, on August 23 – the day before the close of fact discovery -- Uber produced dozens  
 2 of text messages from Mr. Levandowski to Mr. Burnette relating to Owl (Tyto), Spider, Fuji,  
 3 Velodyne, and Waymo’s GBr3 LiDAR systems, including:

- 4 • “[REDACTED]  
 5 [REDACTED]” (Ex. 18 [UBER00301139], dated March 4, 2016);
- 6 • “[REDACTED]” (*Id.* [UBER00301233], dated May  
 7 23, 2016);
- 8 • “[REDACTED]” (*Id.*  
 9 [UBER00301268], dated June 21, 2016);
- 10 • “[REDACTED]  
 11 [REDACTED]” (*Id.* [UBER00301271], dated June 21, 2016);
- 12 • “[REDACTED]  
 13 [REDACTED]” (*Id.* [UBER00301300-  
 14 UBER00301307], dated July 9, 2016);
- 15 • “[REDACTED]  
 16 [REDACTED]  
 17 [REDACTED]” (*Id.* [UBER00301508-UBER00301538], dated February 16,  
 18 2017).

19 These communications should have been disclosed two months earlier on Defendants’  
 20 Paragraph 5 logs, not five days **after** Mr. Meyhofer and Mr. Burnette’s depositions (both of which  
 21 occurred on August 18). The fact that Defendants belatedly included these Meyhofer and Burnette  
 22 text messages on their September 5 “supplementation” does not cure their non-compliance, or the  
 23 prejudice to Waymo.

24 **III. DEFENDANTS HAVE CONTINUED TO IMPROPERLY AND SELECTIVELY**  
 25 **USE MR. LEVANDOWSKI’S ASSERTION OF THE FIFTH AMENDMENT**  
 26 **PRIVILEGE AND THE COMMON INTEREST PRIVILEGE AS BOTH A SWORD**  
 27 **AND SHIELD**

28 Waymo’s initial Motion for an Order to Show Cause set forth how Defendants were misusing  
 the privilege by tactically asserting common interest protection (where doing so could conceal

1 unhelpful discovery or avoid complying with inconvenient Court Orders) while simultaneously  
2 disclaiming a common interest (where doing so could excuse Defendants from facing the  
3 consequences of that non-compliance). The Court recognized an example of Defendants'  
4 gamesmanship at the August 16 hearing on Waymo's motion, related to Defendants' belated  
5 disclosure of Mr. Levandowski's purported destruction of the five discs of downloaded Waymo files  
6 in March 2016:

7 **THE COURT:** Look, what this also leads to is the same thing that Judge Corley got  
8 onto your case about -- Ms. Dunn about. This selective decision-making, you're now  
9 going back through the records and saying: Oh, we need that, we need that  
10 conversation. Oh, that's not privileged anymore, let's not claim privilege, that's not  
11 privileged.

12 And yet, you've claimed privilege on 35,000 documents -- or 3,500 documents. And  
13 now you're going back through trying to figure out: Oh, my God, we made a mistake;  
14 we've got to have that for trial. And, and you decided on balance it helps you, not  
15 hurts you.

16 I see right through it. You're not fooling me for a second. I know what's going on.  
17 So this falls in that category. This falls in that category. Somebody decided after the  
18 fact: Oh, we need that conversation. Oh, we're going to disclose it now. That's the  
19 way it looks. That's how slick it looks.

20 (Dkt. 1261 at 44:13-45:3.) Since the hearing, Defendants have continued this improper practice --  
21 selectively relying on helpful communications with Mr. Levandowski, while concealing those they  
22 decide would hurt their litigation position.

23 A recent example occurred at the August 22 deposition of Waymo LiDAR engineer Pierre-  
24 Yves Droz. At that deposition, counsel for Otto Trucking Neel Chatterjee introduced as exhibits a set  
25 of earrings (apparently derived from printed circuit boards of an early version of GBr2) that had never  
26 been produced in discovery. (Ex. 19 [8/22/2017 P. Droz Deposition Tr.] at 33:17-41:39:4.) These  
27 earrings purportedly had been given as a farewell gift by Anthony Levandowski to Seval Oz (a former  
28 Waymo employee) when she left Waymo. (*Id.*) When asked how he had come into possession of

1 these earrings – let alone learned of their existence in the first place – Mr. Chatterjee refused to answer  
 2 on grounds of attorney-client privilege and/or work product. (*Id.* at 88:8-90:3.)

3 The next day, Waymo asked Otto Trucking to produce the documents relating to its  
 4 procurement of these earrings. (Ex. 20 [8/23/2017 A. Roberts email]). However, instead of receiving  
 5 a production from Otto Trucking, the responsive text messages were produced just hours before the  
 6 close of fact discovery by **Mr. Levandowski**, the witness who has resisted virtually all discovery on  
 7 grounds of the Fifth Amendment privilege against self-incrimination. (Ex. 21 [LEV\_005019-  
 8 LEV\_005017].) These text messages reveal that Mr. Levandowski was personally coordinating  
 9 collection of the earrings from Ms. Oz, and that he had possessed the earrings since July 31.<sup>7</sup>  
 10 Moreover, because Ms. Oz was identified on Otto Trucking’s Initial Disclosures (Ex. 22 [June 21  
 11 Initial Disclosures]), it is clear that Mr. Levandowski had been collaborating with Otto Trucking on  
 12 this plan – to sandbag Waymo’s lead GBr3 engineer at deposition with the earrings – since at least  
 13 June. To date, while Otto Trucking is affirmatively using and asking Waymo witnesses about what  
 14 the earrings disclose, it has refused to answer any questions about the circumstances under which it  
 15 obtained the earrings or about its communications with Managing Member and [REDACTED]  
 16 Mr. Levandowski, on grounds of privilege and/or work product protection – as it has in response to all  
 17 inquiries into the scope of Mr. Levandowski’s involvement with its defense. (*See, e.g.*, Ex. 23  
 18 [9/5/2017 email from H. Vu] (refusing to answer the question, “please confirm that you did not  
 19 consult with Mr. Levandowski in any way relating to” Otto Trucking’s efforts to decrypt images of  
 20 Mr. Levandowski’s Google computers, because “we are not going to share our privileged  
 21 communications or work product with you.”).)

22 Nor is Otto Trucking the only Defendant who has coordinated with Mr. Levandowski when  
 23 cooperation would help, rather than hurt, its defenses, but who has relied upon privilege assertions to  
 24 avoid revealing discovery into the nature or scope of that cooperation. For example, calendar  
 25 invitations produced by Uber show that Mr. Levandowski was participating in meetings with Uber  
 26 \_\_\_\_\_

27 <sup>7</sup> Based on subsequent text messages also produced on August 24, it appears that Mr. Levandowski  
 28 arranged for a follow-up rendezvous to obtain the “ring clips” used with the earrings on August 17.  
 (Ex. 21 [LEV\_005019-LEV\_005017].)

1 executives and attorneys – including Salle Yoo, Angela Padilla, Arturo Gonzalez, Karen Dunn, Nicole  
 2 Bartow, and Aaron Bergstrom – to discuss litigation strategy as late as May 3, 2017 – more than a  
 3 month after he plead the Fifth Amendment and purportedly refused to cooperate with Uber’s  
 4 investigation. (*See, e.g.*, Ex. 24 [UBER00065191 and UBER00065527] ( [REDACTED]  
 5 [REDACTED]”).)

6 Yet while Uber has claimed that Mr. Levandowski has been refusing to cooperate with its defense of  
 7 the litigation, Uber has also consistently maintained that all of its communications with Mr.  
 8 Levandowski are protected from discovery by the common interest and/or attorney-client privilege.  
 9 For example, at Mr. Levandowski’s August 22 deposition, counsel for Uber asked Mr. Levandowski  
 10 questions purporting to demonstrate his refusal to cooperate. (*E.g.*, Ex. 4 [8/22/2017 A. Levandowski  
 11 Depo. Tr.] at 271:13-272:18 (“MS. DUNN: Q. But you would not cooperate with Uber’s investigation  
 12 in this case, right?” A: invocation of the Fifth Amendment.). But when **Waymo** asked questions  
 13 about this purported non-cooperation (*e.g.*, “Q Was -- what specifically did you tell Uber you would  
 14 not do in relation to Uber's investigation in relation to this litigation?”; “what specifically did Uber's  
 15 lawyers tell you to do in relation to Uber's investigation, in relation to this litigation, that you refused  
 16 to do?”), Uber instructed Mr. Levandowski not to answer on grounds of attorney-client privilege. (*Id.*  
 17 [8/22/2017 A. Levandowski Depo. Tr.] at 296:11-299:10.)

18 Defendants cannot have it both ways, picking and choosing when their communications with  
 19 Mr. Levandowski are protected by common interest privileges (such as hard drives collected from Mr.  
 20 Levandowski by Defendants’ due diligence investigator), and when those communications can be  
 21 used against Waymo in discovery (such as earrings collected from Mr. Levandowski by Defendants’  
 22 attorneys). Defendants’ selective reliance on a purported common interest privilege with Mr.  
 23 Levandowski constitutes additional violations of this Court’s Orders.

24 **IV. DEFENDANTS SHOULD BE SANCTIONED WITH AN ADVERSE INFERENCE**  
 25 **AS WELL AS A REMEDIAL JURY INSTRUCTION**

26 As explained above, even after the Court plainly told Defendants that “You misled the judge  
 27 time and time again” (Dkt. 1261 at 28:5) and suggested that a jury instruction may be the appropriate  
 28 remedy, Defendants have continued their discovery misconduct and ongoing violations of the Court’s



1 Orders. Waymo has been severely prejudiced, both by Defendants’ cavalier approach to the Court’s  
 2 unambiguous deadlines, and by Defendants’ willful misuse of the Fifth Amendment and common  
 3 interest privileges. A jury instruction is certainly an appropriate remedy. In light of these continuing  
 4 violations and the full scope of Defendants’ misconduct, however, Waymo suggests that the additional  
 5 sanction of an adverse inference is required.

6 This is especially appropriate because, after the PI Order and the limitation of the adverse  
 7 inference to Mr. Levandowski, Uber cynically has reversed its story of the case – now throwing Mr.  
 8 Levandowski under the bus. Before, Uber claimed Mr. Levandowski had done nothing wrong and  
 9 stood behind him – improperly withholding documents and information to the contrary under  
 10 “privilege” claims. (*See, e.g.*, Dkt. 131 at 11:24-13:7; Dkt. 369 at 4-17.) But now – after the PI ruling  
 11 and Defendants’ success in limiting any adverse inference to Mr. Levandowski – Uber has belatedly  
 12 produced documents and testimony, previously withheld under “privilege,” which show destruction of  
 13 five discs of Waymo documents, and which show Mr. Levandowski admitted to them he improperly  
 14 downloaded the 14,000 Waymo files, and Uber argues that Mr. Levandowski is the bad actor and  
 15 claims that they did not have anything to do with any of his misconduct.

16 As part of this misuse of the privilege to wrongfully withhold, and then selectively produce,  
 17 discovery in support of their new, contradictory story, Uber now intends to use the adverse inference  
 18 against Mr. Levandowski in their favor. For example, at Mr. Levandowski’s second deposition on  
 19 August 22, Ms. Dunn (knowing he would assert the Fifth), asked numerous questions designed to turn  
 20 the adverse inference against Mr. Levandowski into a vehicle supporting Defendants new theory of  
 21 the case. For example:

- 22 • “Q You did -- you did not tell Uber complete and truthful information about several  
 23 bad acts that you had done; isn't that right?” (Ex. 4 [8/22/2017 A. Levandowski Depo.  
 24 Tr.] at 256:7-16).
- 25 • “Q In fact, prior to filing -- prior to Waymo's filing the complaint in this case, you  
 26 didn't tell anyone at Uber that you intentionally downloaded and retained Google files  
 27 in December of 2015 and December -- and January of 2016?” (*Id.* at 264:3-11);  
 28

- 1 • “Q. And you also didn't tell anyone at Otto about any intentionally downloaded  
2 Google files before the complaint was filed by Waymo in this case; isn't that right?”  
3 (*Id.* at 265:4-11);
- 4 • “Q. And you did not download these files to use at Otto or Uber; isn't that right?” (*Id.*  
5 at 262:10-16);
- 6 • “Q. Mr. Levandowski, after you told Uber employees on March 11, 2016, that you had  
7 inadvertently retained some Google materials on five discs, the CEO of Uber made  
8 very clear to you that you were not to bring those materials to Uber; isn't that right?”  
9 (*Id.* at 266:22-267:6);
- 10 • “Q And you told Uber you would not bring any proprietary or confidential information  
11 with you to Uber from a former employer; isn't that right?” (*Id.* at 267:20-268:1).

12 Undoubtedly, Defendants intend to seek an adverse inference on these questions to support  
13 their new, contradictory theory of the case – once again misusing the Fifth Amendment privilege and  
14 the adverse inference ruling previously made by the Court.

15 Defendants have violated Court Orders to produce – and have misused claims of “privilege,”  
16 to hide – material information. A jury instruction plainly is appropriate. However, it does not go far  
17 enough to sanction Defendants for their misconduct. The Court has previously ruled that it will  
18 instruct the jury that they are entitled to draw an adverse inference against Mr. Levandowski. (*See*  
19 Dkt. 1050 at 99:8-13.) Waymo requests as an additional sanction that this adverse inference should  
20 also apply to Defendants. Waymo has already provided sufficient evidence to support an adverse  
21 inference against Defendants, and would be happy to supplement that briefing if requested. (Dkt. 818-  
22 4 and Dkt. 896-4.) Given Defendants’ post-hearing, continuing pattern of misconduct, and the full  
23 scope of Defendants’ misconduct in this case, an additional adverse inference sanction is not only  
24 appropriate, but necessary in these circumstances.

1 DATED: September 7, 2017

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2  
3 By /s/ Charles K. Verhoeven

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